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FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1909. A WRONG ALIGNMENT.

It may impress the country at large as being somewhat remarkable that Republican members of the Kentucky State Legislature, assisted by the railroad lobby, should have so strenuously sought to defeat the bill appropriating \$100,000 to be disbursed as a reward for the arrest and conviction of the assas-

the conspirators in that crime. The duty of bringing these men to justice devolves equally upon Republicans | plies is urgently demanded. If the aland Democrats. A proper consideration for the good name of the State of Kentucky demands that the nurder of Goebel shall not remain a mystery. The protection from assassination of other Kentuckians who may chance to make powerful political or personal enemies is best to be insured by apprehending and nunishing the Goebel assassin.

Republican legislators and the railway lobby in Frankfort should display a greater regard for justice and for the fair fame of Kentucky than they have done during the progress of the measure now happily passed despite their opposition. It does not look well to see them obstructing the path of justice. It may lead to an unwilling belief that they are trying to shield the man who assassinated Goebel,

WORK FOR ITS PASSAGE.

Such organizations as the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis should take an active and aggressive part in furthering the passage by the United States Senate of the Cullom bill amending the Interstate Commerce act in the interest of

The Cullom bill is being very bitterly opposed by the railroads and the monopoly shipping corporations that profit by special favors at the hands of the railroads. There is a powerful lobby at work to defeat the proposed amend-

of the widespread business demand for the passage of the Cullom bill. They should be notified of this demand through the official action of the various Boards of Trade throughout the United States and through the exertions of business men in behalf of the bill. Only in this way will they be led to appreciate the fact that it is a case of adequately protecting their constituents against a too-complete railroad and monopoly con-

trol of the shipping situation. For these reasons it is well that the movement in behalf of the Cullom bill he taken up more aggressively by the general business interests of the country and prosecuted to the end. The Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis and kindred bodies in other cities can render fine service in this field.

DENMARK HESITATES.

The opposition to the sale of the Danish West Indies which is said to be springing up in Denmark is to be deplored both by the United States and by right ought to be, the judges of Denmark. The possession of the islands confers no benefit on the latter country. not for their benefit. If the gov-Once Denmark obtained her sugar sunply there, but since the manufacture of are? Is the nation which has obtained beet sugar has attained development even this reason for holding the islands acy over the governed to be the judge? has been removed. The islands now are a burden rather than a benefit to Den- justified, and the Declaration of Indemark, while they would be a decided benefit to the United States.

The United States should own all the members of the Antilles group. They are geographically within the jurisdiction of the United States. With proper treatment by the United States those islands can attain a greatly augmented value to their inhabitants and at the same time increase the resources of the United States in peace and war. In addition to this, the possession of the islands by the United States would deprive several European countries of an excuse for meddling in the politics of the American continent.

The Antilles will increase in value rapidly as they develop under educational and governmental advantages. The construction and opening of the Nicaragua Canal also will make their possession of particular benefit to the United States.

TRULY IMPERIAL.

Republican members of the Kentucky State Legislature have taken a move in a dangerous direction in deciding to call a convention representing the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Virginia, North and South Carolina to memorialize Congress to amend the national election laws to take out of the hands of the State election machinery at least the Congres-

sional and Presidential elections. It is no argument in favor of Federal control of elections to charge that partisan election laws have been, or may be, had law and which may not pass other had laws. The true American principle

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC | certainly the sound principle if the right | it was the weaker and worse McKinley of self-government is still recognized.

The Republicans of Kentucky are moving too swiftly toward that centralized government which is a part of the consistent creed of imperialism and militarism. The people of the United States are der of legitimate State rights. The ballot is the one weapon with which alone the people may fight against whatever unamerican assaults upon their preroga-

INVESTIGATE.

There may be an explanation of the \$40,000 deficit in the budget of the city institutions-which will probably reach \$75,000 by the end of the fiscal year-PER COPY. in the remarkable purchasing methods under the Commissioner of Supplies.

Yesterday's Republic, containing the statement of a dry goods merchant that his firm had been approached by an employe of the Commissioner of Supplies with a proposition for "a 15 per cent rake-off on dry goods to be sold the city." gives a startling indication of the existence of these methods, with or without the knowledge of the Commissioner of Supplies. It was explained by this merchant that his firm was to overcharge the city sufficiently to allow this rake off. Declining the proposition, it has been unable to sell to the city.

In view of the fact that the assertion s now made that the city, which formerly bought dry goods at lower prices than private buyers, is now paying more sins of the late Governor Goebel and of than these buyers, it would seem that an investigation of the methods prevailing in the office of the Commissioner of Supleged fact of this "rake-off" system is definitely proved, the beneficiaries of such a system should be convicted and punished. If extravagant prices are being paid by the city for supplies purchased for the various institutions the practice must be stopped. The situation seems to call for a careful checking up of accounts in Mr. Meler's office.

Mr. Meier himself should not only welcome, but should insist upon this examination of the books, accounts and the methods of his department. It is incumbent upon him to unmask the "rake-off" employes, if such there are, and to see that they are punished. And all persons who have any knowledge of fraud or extravagance in the Supply Department should come to the front with their evidence. The Grand Jury is in session.

IMPERIALISM'S PLEA.

Those who defend the war in the Philippines and the forcing of the jurisdiction of the United States upon the people there against their will are having a hard time reconciling their attitude with the plain statement in the Declaration of Independence that "government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed." The Outlook attempts this reconciliation as follows:

The Declaration of Independence contains statement of two political principles which are sometimes in practice irrestabilities. The first is that just government exists for the benefit of the

ments. All the pressure possible to the great carrying trusts and other syndicated influences will be brought to bear to secure an adverse vote in the Senate.

It is vitally necessary that Senators be made to realize the strenuous nature of the widespread business demand for

principles—government for the leacht of the gov-erned and government resting on the consent of the governed—the first is the fundamental one and must, wherever the two collide, take the prece-dence. We are responsible for the government of Phorto Rico and the Philippines. In the exercise of these responsibilities, the first and fundamental principle which ought to govern us is that gov-ernments exist for the benefit of the governed. For this is an absolute, eternal, universal prin-ciple. The other is not. ginciples-government for the benefit of the gov cipie. The other is not.

This may be taken as the best defense

possible of an unamerican policy. It is fallacious in that it leaves out of the question the prime consideration of who shall be judge whether the government is or is not for the benefit of the governed. When trouble arises there are always two widely different opinions on this all-important subject. It was this difference which caused the war of the American Revolution. England insisted that her government was for the benefit of the governed. The Colonies insisted that it was not. Which of them had the right to decide the issue? Which opinion should have been paramount? The governed undoubtedly are, and of whether the government is or is erned are not to be the judges, who by chance or by force of arms suprem-If so, the American Revolution was unpendence founded on wrong.

THE TWO MCKINLEYS.

Congressman Cummings of New York was not seeking to score an exclusively humorous point when he trapped Republican Representatives into cheering wildly and tumultuously for him as a supposed convert to the policy of burdening the Puerto Ricans with a tariff tax from which other sections of the United States are free.

"I will vote for this bill," began Mr. Cummings when his name was calledand then he was interrupted by a fine outburst of Republican jubilation. At its close he continued; "I will vote for this bill when it has been amended in accordance with the official recommendations of the President and when it gives absolute free trade to Puerto Rico." The New York Congressman's evil. announced reason for this determination was that he considered it his duty in

such a crisis to support the President. There was masterly irony in the incident thus developed. In his message to Congress the President committed himself to the rightful American policy of free trade between Puerto Rico and other sections of the United States. Under pressure from the tariff trusts he afterwards abandoned this position, but his recommendation to Congress still remains in force. Mr. Cummings was loyal to the President in standing firm

for free trade with Puerto Rico. It seems to be a choice between allegiance to Philip sober and to Philip passed in various States. The logic of drunk. Under the dictates of a sane this argument would tend to take the Americanism President McKinley urged lawmaking power in general from all Puerto Rico's constitutional right to free the States, inasmuch as there is no State | trade with the rest of the United States which has not at some time passed a Coerced by Mark Hanna as the instrument of the tariff trusts, he stultified himself by repudiating his honest conleaves in the hands of the people the victions. It was the better McKinley correction of such mistakes, and this is who spoke in the message to Congress;

it was the weaker and worse McKinley SENATE ENACTS Puerto Rican tariff bill,

HANGING GUERRILLAS.

It might be well for the United States administration to go slow in the matter not yet ready for so eminous a surren- of executing, as guerrillas, insurgents captured in the Philippines. Before measures of so drastic a nature are inaugurated there must be proof to the satisfaction not only of the United decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires" that such proof be submitted before the next step is taken. No such proof has yet been supplied.

The United States cannot afford, in dealing with the situation in the Philippines, to take measures at all resembling those which Spain used in suppressing the insurrection in Cuba. The Spanish war was in effect an armed protest by the United States against

these measures. A guerrilla is an enemy, not of a nation but of society, and is entitled to little consideration from society, though, even for him, when a district is reasonably quiet and at peace, an impartial trial and punishment under the law is

the juster course. There is a wide difference, however, between guerrillas and native citizens who, though forced by stress of superior numbers, still preserve in their breasts a fervid desire to achieve independence for their country. If the latter are considered guerrillas then the bulk of the Cuban army were guerrillas and so were Francis Marion, Andrew Pickens and Thomas Sumter, whom the people of the United States have enshrined in 'sans reproche."

CURFEW WHISTLES.

The plan to be followed for one year, beginning March 1, by a number of steam users in St. Louis of sounding a curfew whistle at 8 p. m. in winter and 9 p. m. in summer, has none of the objections which many found to the passage by the Municipal Assembly of a curiew law making it compulsory for all children to be off the streets after those hours.

A curfew law is scarcely a desideratum in a large American city, even though it might have the effect of keeping children off the streets.

A curfew law is provincial. Americans have little sympathy with the blue laws which sought to regulate the minor personal affairs of men.

St. Louis parents are able to take care of their children without municipal assistance. To place a restriction on all the children of St. Louis in order that a few little castaways might be corrected would be paternalism run riot.

Kaiser Wilhelm called his new play 'Der Elsenzahn," which means "The Iron Tooth," Judging from the reception it received from the audience its name should be changed to "Das Marmorherz." Look it up.

If Congressman Bartholdt succeeds himself in office won't that fact prove the truth of his recent assertion that his constituents of German blood indorse the administration policy of imperialism?

President McKinley recommended free trade for Puerto Rico and then urged the passage of the Puerto Rican tariff bill. That's rather a pitiful showing for an American President

Mayor Ziegenhein's confession that St. Louis has no streets-only roads" should now be supplemented by an ac knowledgment that they're blamed bad

Kentucky Republicans desire a complete Federal control of State electionsa far more dangerous thing than any number of repealable State election

That New York inspector who measured the skirts of the "Sapho" actresses was just mean enough to pull 'em up short to make 'em the right length.

All this sprinting back to Bloemfontein may have been needed to limber up the Boers after their long and stubborn stand on British territory. Considering the electric displays dur-

ing St. Louis's blizzard experience it must be confessed that February went out in a blaze of glory. It may seem a bit contradictory, but Wall street is mighty likely to shear a

lot of wool from the invading flock of cotton lambs. Passing worthless Confederate money on the Filipinos isn't a marker to the

bunko tariff game we're playing on the Puerto Ricans. It is to be hoped that before Buller

left the Tugeta the last time he took a Members of the Municipal Assemproperly affecting farewell of that his-

Who says the year 1900 isn't a Jubilee

bonnets this spring will be cheaper than ever before. If there has been a rake-off in the of-

fice of the Commissioner of Supplies it is now in order to precipitate a sweepout. The enlistment of the saloonkeepers

in the crusade against the winerooms

makes the community a unit against the

Secretary of State Hay's party seems

to fear it will mash its own fingers in attempting to pail Macrum's alleged lie. March ought to have too great a re-

gard for the meek and penitential Len-

ten season to come in like a lion.

General Roberts seems to do more thinking with his brain than talking with his mouth.

In Lent.

When Lenten chimes make sweet the air in chorus soft and winning. And woman doth to church repair To put aside her sinning; What pity 'tie that man may not

Unto his broast enfold them, those gentle sins that leave no blot, And as his virtues hold them! When Lenten chimes make sweet the all

When Lenten chames make sweet the And woman's soul, upspringing, Dwells in those purer regions where She hears the angels sirging: Ah, then, though man be left behind, A brand but fit for burning. Some glimpse of heaven may be find RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS. LAW FOR HAWAII.

Cullom's Government Bill, With Teller's Amendment, Passes Without Division.

NO MONEY FOR LILIUOKALANI.

Proposal to Pay the Former Queen \$250,000 Laid on the Table-Clay on the Philippine Question.

Washington, March 1.-The bill previding form of government for the territory of Hawali was passed by the Senate to-day without division. Mr. Cullom has had

charge of the measure. Mr. Clay of Georgia delivered a carefully prepared speech on the Philippines. He favored the adoption of the Bacon resolutions, declaring it to be the policy of the United States to turn over the Islands to the Pillbe established by them under the protection

At the instance of Mr. Foraker the Puerto Rican tariff bill was made the unfinished business, and will be considered as soon as the conference report on the finance bill shall have been disposed of next Tuesday. At the conclusion of routine business it was decided to take a final vote on the conference report on the financial bill next Tuesday at 4 p. m. Mr. Hour said he desired their heart and their history as patriots | to address the Senate on the Quay case, but would not interfere with the delivery of the speech announced by Mr. Clay of Geor-

Favors Bacon's Resolution

Mr. clay then addressed the Senate on the Philippine question. He was one of the Democratic Senators who voted for the ratification of the treaty of Paris. In his speech to-day he supported the Bacon reso-lutions declaratory of this country's policy

toward the Philippines.

When Mr. Clay had concluded his speech consideration of the Hawaitan bill was resumed, Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania stat-ing that he would not call up the Quay case on account of the unanimous agreement as to the final vote on the Hawaiian Government bill.
The pending question was the amend

ment offered by Mr. Teller relating to the establishment of a district court with a dis-trict Judge in Hawail, carrying with it the right of trial by jury before the court.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama resumed his speech, begun yesterday, antagonizing on speech, begun yesterday, antagonizing on technical grounds the proposed amendment.

Mr. Foraker, chairman of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rice, interrupted Mr. Morgan to report back the House Puerto Rican tariff bill with the preamble and all after the enacting clause of the House bell stricken out, and the Senate bill providing a government for the island of Puerto Rico substituted. Certain amendments to the Senate bill were also reported, including one fixing the tariff on Puerto Rican products at 15 per cent of the tariff fixed by the Dingley law.

Mr. Allen inquired if the committee had met and authorized the report made by Mr. Feraker. The inter replied that the committee had had the whole matter under consideration for weeks and as he had committee and had the whose matter under consideration for weeks and as he had been authorized by a majority of the com-mittee to make the report, he knew of ro-reason why he should not make it notwith-standing the fact that he bill had been sent over from the House only two hours be-fore.

fore. No Money for Liliqokalani.

When the consideration of the Hawaiian bill was resumed, Mr. Teller's amendment

When the consideration of the Hawaiian bill was resumed, Mr. Teller's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Clark of Wyoming proposed an amendment appropriating \$30,000 to be paid to Lilinokalani, late Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, for all interest she may have in the crown lands, the sum to be repaid from the revenue of the crown lands.

Mr. Cullom opposed the amendment, holding that the late Queen had no rights in the matter. She was here now, he said, consulting lawyers as to her claims against this Government and his understanding was that many of them had informed her that she had no good claim.

The amendment caused a general discussion of the ex-Queen's rights, participated in by Mr. Jones of Arkansas, Mr. Pettigrew of South Pakots, and others.

Mr. Pettigrew said he was opposed to the bill and to any effort made by this Congress to provide a government for the islands. He favored turning the Hawaiian islands back to their people, and permitting them to make the best of them.

Mr. Quarles of Wisconsin followed Mr. Pettigrew, making his maiden speech in the Senate in opposition to pay the former Queen any sum of money. Referring to the dark picture drawn by Mr. Pettigrew of the result of the amexation of Hawaii, and the acquisition of other territory by the United States, Mr. Quarles said: "I had thought that the Senator from South Dakota had exhausted his means of chasing ghosts out of our insular possessions, but here he brings up a bogie man from the Sandwich Islands and sets him to gyrating before the Senate to frighten somebody."

Mr. Platt of Connecticut opposed the amendment, declaring that the right to the crown lands was in the people of Hawaii and not in the Queen.

The amendment was laid on the table without division.

Other efforts were made to amend the hill, but they were of no avail.

The measure was then passed without division.

On Mr. Foraker's motion, the Senate took up the Puerto Ricar tariff and government

division.
On Mr. Foraker's motion, the Senate took up the Puerto Rican tariff and government bill, thus making it the unfinished busi-

Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania said, while he did not oppose the motion, he desired it understood that he would press the Quay case and would ask for a vote at an early Then, after a brief executive session, the Senate at 4:45 p. m. adjourned.

BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

bly as Witnesses.

A number of the members of the Munic ipal Assembly appeared before the Grand Year? It is now announced that Easter Jury yesterday morning and gave testimony. There is an oath which every witness must take which forbids his communication to any one what he was interrogated about by the grand jurors, but it was generally supposed that they came to tell what they knew with regard to the lighting scandal. Judge Fisher in his instructions to the Grand Jury, especially charged it to take up the charges of bribery which were rent against certain members of the use of Delegates and make an investiga-

All the members of the Municipal Assem All the members of the Municipal Assembly, who were loud in their charges, were in the Grand Jury witness-room yesterday. Among them were: Delegates Lafe Sturdevant, John P. Sweeney, James H. Cronin, C. W. Holtcamp and Councilman W. R. Hodges Judge Henry L. Edmunds, Theodore Hemmelmann and E. L. Adreen were also subosenned.

dore Hemmelmann and E. L. Adreen were also subpoenned.

Charges of bribery were first spread by Delegate Lopez, now deceased, who announced from the floor of the House of Delegates that he had beard a rumor on the streets to the effect that \$180,00 had been offered to pass the lighting bills. Delegate Cronin, on the floor, asked Chairman Tamblyn if he had not tried to "shake dewn" President Dodd of the Missouri-Elison Electric Lighting Company. Sweeney and Sturdevant frequently spoke of bribery, but never made any direct accusations.

J. P. Evans Discharged.

J. P. Evans, who was arrested by the

J. P. Evans, who was arrested by the Government secret service agents hast week on the charge of baving dies in his presession in imitation of \$5 and \$10 bills, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Gray yesterday for a hearing and discharged. There was no evidence that he had ever used the dies, and he told a very straight story about how they came to be in his possession. He said they belonged to his brother who formerly operated a job printing establishment, and the dies were sometimes used by advertisers. Testimony was offered to show that such dies are frequently made for the purpose stated by Evant. This doubtless will result in the Government efficials notifying the houses manufacturing the dies that they must cease doing so at once, and persons who have any on hand must destroy them.

EXAMPLES OF PRICES IN PURCHASES OF SUPPLIES.

great pecuniary less through the Supply De- viewed on the matter, he said: partment's method of purchasing supplies

can be established beyond refutation, Several instances of charges on dry goods brought yesterday to the attention of several leading drygoods houses, in order to determine whether the city has been pay-

ing excessive prices on its purchases. The firms visited were the William Barr Dry Goods Company, D. Crawford & Co. and Stix, Baer & Fuller, proprietors of the Grand-Lender. Each of these three large houses formerly transacted business with the city, bidding on the contracts in open and fair competition,

When the Supply Department abolished ontract-letting by splitting requisitions, regardless of the city endinance, these houses ceased to make blds.

No matter whether their prices to the city were low or high, the orders went elsewhere. Finally, tired of useless efforts to give the city the benefit of their letally tendered bie's, they quit sending their sales.

Mr. Joseph Franklin, vice president of pines as soon as a stable government could the William Barr Dry Goods Company, as examples, being typical of an extensive viewed with surprise the methods of the system of supply purchases:

Articles.

Dates.

That the City of St. Louis has suffered | City Supply Department. Being inter-

"Within the last six months my company has sold the city very few goods. The cause has been that we decided to cease bought for the city institutions were putting in tells, as the Supply Department sought, by such methods as stated in The Republic, to divert the business into other and special channels.

"The drygoods purchases for the city institutions amount to many thousands of dollars in a year's time. To split the various requisitions into small orders to avoid a letting of contracts is a willful and deliberate violation of the city ordinance, which should be investigated by the proper authorities.

"With all the dry goods being sold to the city by one firm, selected by the Supply Department without any competition whatsoever, there is no doubt in my mind that the city is paying more than it should for the various articles ordered."

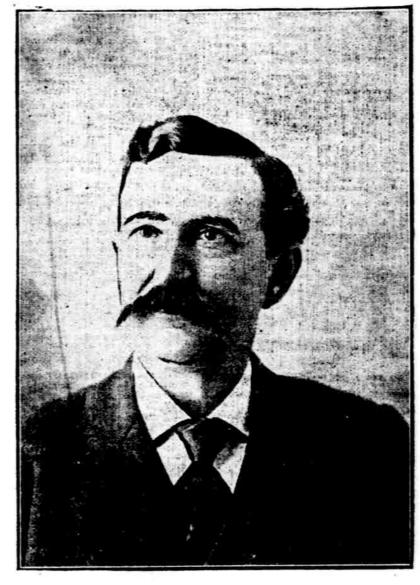
The figures given in the following table were procured from bills officially filed, the comparisons of excess prices with regular men to the City Hall and made no further prices for similar goods being made by drygoods experts. The table shows only three instances, but these three are used only

Price Price Under Loss to Paid, Competition, City. Penalty double blanke's at ... 15 pairs double blankets at
 28.
 8 dozen wool jackets at
 \$21.50

 8.
 1 dozen wool jackets at
 16.60

 8.
 6 dozen wool jackets at
 16.60

MISSOURI DEMOCRATS.



A. H. BOLTE OF UNION.

Lula Teutenberg. Delia Graefe.

during her stay.

Mrs. Behr and Miss Gladys Behr, who

have both been seriously ill for several

The Misses Ravold will give a cotillon at

ose Hill Hall on Tuesday evening, March

6. Messrs, Ball, Gardiner, Brown and Con

Miss M. S. Newman has been ill and con-

Miss Frances Woodworth, who has bee

visiting Mrs. Robert Mudd, has gone East for a time, before returning to her home in

Miss Bell of Paris, France, who visited

St. Louis for some time last spring, and painted a number of portraits of well-

known persons, arrived last evening and

Bell comes at the invitation of several West End people, who will pose for her

Mr. Albert C. Wegman has issued card

for a musical on Tuesday evening, March 6, in honor of Mr. Joseph Sheehan. The

programme of the evening will consist of songs by Mr. Sheeban and music by several

St. Louis performers. The event will take

Auctioneer Seikirk will seil to-day all the Furniure, Plano, Carpets, etc., contained in residence No. 3550 Olive street, beginning at half past 10 o'clock.

STREET FAIR PLANNED.

Elks Launch a Project at Texar-

kana for April 2.

Texarkana, Tex., March 1-The Brother-

hood of Elks at this place organized a Street Fair Association and elected officers

to-day. William A. McCartney was elected

director general and Samuel S. Solinsky secretary. Three thousand dollars was subscribed by business men to piace the move in motion and committees were appointed. The fair will open on April 2 and continue one week. Cheap rates will be given by all the rallroads entering here and a large attendance is anticipated.

Prespective Cotton Mills.

Paris, Tex., March 1.—Varner, Collins & Dulancy, dealers in mill and fin machinery and supplies, announced to-day that they would hulld a cotton mill here at a cost

of \$100,000.

The Commercial Club is furthering another cotton mill project, and a local capitalist is to put \$100,000 in still snother

One mill is assured and the prospects

for the other two are good.

place at the Conservatorium

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

is staying at the Grand Avenue Hotel, Miss

fined to her home for several days.

weeks, are now convalescent.

Lieutenant Governor Belte, candidate for State Treasurer, was born in Franklin County, September 2, 1854; in 1889 he was elected Judge of the Probate Court of Franklin County and re-elected in 1882, 1886 and 1889; in 1894 he was made Prose-

PROSPECTIVE EVENTS AND SOME PERSONAL NOTES.

cuting Attorney, and Lieutenant Governor in 1896.

Mr and Mrs. Robert H. Newman, who were married on February 22 in Louisville, Ky., and have been spending their honeyoon in New Orleans, are expected in St Louis to-day, to visit Doctor and Mrs. i. E. Newman, brother and sister-in-law of the bridegroom, at No. 3624 Locast street. Miss Caroline Newman, who attended their wedding and afterwards went to Mardi Gras with Mr. and Mrs. Newman, will return with them to St. Louis.

Mrs. Dan Garrison will give a small tea on Saturday afternoon for her guest, Miss McClure of Cleveland. About twenty girls

Mr. Rogers Pierce gave a box party at Mr. Rogers Pierce gave a box party at the opera on Tuesday night, his guests oc-cupying two boxes. A support followed at Mr. Pierce's bachelor apartments at the Colonial. Those who participated in the

Miss Lily Stelle Pierce. Miss Edith Blake.

Miss Daisy Auli.

Messicurs Carl Langenberg and Rhodes, chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Herbett Dix.

Mrs. Victor Ehling is now in New Orleans and will remain there as the guest of friends for several weeks. The Rubinstein Club will-be entertained

on next Wednesday evening by Mr. Alfred G. Robyn. A programme of unusual merit is under preparation, the numbers to be Wagnerian, with several concerted selections in the way of plane quartets and tries.

Mrs. Emile Glogau contemplates a permanent removal to New York, with her children, as soon as the affairs of her husband's estate are arranged. Mr. Glogau's sudden death on Tuesday was a great many persons who are friends of the Giogau family. Mr. Glogau was an enthusiastic golfer and will be greatly regretted in Fair Grounds Golf Club, as well as in the other social clubs of town.

Miss Herths Conrad of North Grand ave nue entertained a number of friends with progressive cuchre from 2 to 5, after which lenchesn was served, the tables decorated with pink roses and carnations. The prizes were wen by Miss Lulu Cochrane, Miss Leona McKee, Miss Minnette Galle and Miss Lelia Graefe. The guests included: Liffle Vette.

Lillie Vette,
Ida Gruen,
Lizzie Galle,
Minnie Galle,
Minnie Galle,
Hirdie Weber,
Ida Bockins,
Lillie Widmann,
Laura Mathis,
Hattle Frielings-

American exports from their regular foreign markets in such a contingency, and points out that the wholesale transfer of the tonnage of a belligerent nation to a neutral flag would unquestionably involve such shipping in difficulties, seizures and deten-

\$45.90

port says. The humiliation of our reliance upon foreign vessels bought and chartered during our war with Spain is referred to, and the broad ground is taken that under the sections of the Constitution which empower Congress to provide for the common Co-fense and general welfare is found the high-

FRYE'S ARGUMENT

Urges Passage of the Bill Provid-

ing Government Aid for

Shipbuilders,

VALUE OF MERCHANT MARINE.

Declares That the Act Will Bene-

fit Agricultural Regions-

Compensation for Vari-

ous Vessels.

Washington, March 1.-The report pre-

pared by Senator Frye upon the shipping

subsidy bill, reported by the Committee on

Commerce of the Senate, was made public

The report begins by asserting "the self-

evident value of the national merchant ma-

rine," explains and deplores our almost en-

tire dependence upon foreign shipping for

our ocean carrying, suggests the danger of

rellance upon the merchant ships of other

nations, which may become involved in

war, the possible complete exclusion of

"The British-Boor war has materially re-

duced our means of transportation and em-

barrassed our ocean mail service," the re-

to-day.

FOR SUBSIDIES.

est authority for the promotion of our merchant marine.

Decline of Shipping. Three prime reasons are given for the decime of the American shipping in the foreign trade, namely: First, the greater cost of building ships in the United States than elsewhere; second, the greater cost of operating American as compared with foreign ships; and, third, causes based on

foreign legislative encouragement.

The suggestion that this situation may be overcome by the free admission of foreign-built ships to American register is met by pointing out that if such admission were unconditional it would result in de-

were unconditional it would result in de-stroying existing American shipyards on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

All competent authorities, the report states, agree that this bill, if enacted, will involve a large increase in the American merchant marine. The passage of this bill, it is claimed, would probably effect a re-duction of \$25,00,000 a year in ocean rates on American commerce, through the addi-tional shipping and the competition that would be created.

"Foreign opposition," the report says,

would be created.
"Foreign opposition," the report says,
"is being concentrated upon the bill, be-

"Foreign opposition," the report says,
"is being concentrated upon the bill, because foreign shipping interests clearly see
that they will be seriously injured by the
replacing of American for the foreign vesseis now in our foreign trade.

"The bill fargs the maximum annual expenditures at \$2,00,000. About \$1,500 is now
being paid to American ships under normal conditions for carrying our mails, a
sum which should be deducted from the additional expense of the operation of this
bill. About \$00,000 additional tons of new
shipping, aproximately \$20,000,000, and occuuping several years in its construction,
would have to be built in the United States
if this bill is passed, before the maximum
expenditure of \$5,000,000 could be reached.

"It is expected that some \$20,000 tons of
foreign-built vessels now owned or building
for American citizene, will be admitted to
American register under the terms of this
bill, their owners being required to build
equal tonnage in the United States before
receiving any compensation."

Provisions of Compensation.

"The provisions of the bill from every point of view," adds the report, "are overwhelmingly in favor of new and more vessels, more shipyards and greater facilities for ocean transportation. While deemed unnecessary, a provision has been inserted under which a vessel cannot receive full compensation unless she carries one-half of a cargo. This completely answers criticisms to the effect that a vessel might run under the bill for the compensation given without carrying a cargo."

The report also states:

"As the most promising field for the future development of our markets for agricultural products is northern and temperate Asia, the committee believes that our grain fields and cotton plantations will gain in greater proportion from the enactment of the law than the seaboard shipbuilding and ship-owing States."

Computations are given, showing the exect amount vessels of various rates of

mputations are given, showing the ex-Computations are given, showing the exact amount vessels of various rates of speed would get under the bill, as compared with the cost of operating them. A 21-knot with the cost of operating them. A 21-knot whip, making 85,300 miles per annum, would set, over and above the cost of coal and the handling of it, a net compensation under the bill of \$22,812, while a 10-knot ship, making 42,000 knots per annum, or less than half the distance of the fast ship, would receive a net compensation over the than half the distance of the fast ship, would receive a net compensation over the cost and the handling of the coal of Elizaper annum. The fast steamships receive the lowest net compensation under the bill. A computation is given as to the amounts that tank vessels, such as are used by the Standard Oil Company, would receive in compensation if admitted to American registry under the bill. These vessels carrying oil can take an outward cargo only, and as they are foreign-built, they would, because of carrying cargo one way, receive only 25 per cent of the compensation allowed under the bill.

PRICE PLEADED GUILTY.

St. Louis Hardware Merchants Secure a Legal Victory. REPUBLIO SPECIAL

Louisville, Ky., March 1 .- St. Louis hardware jobbers won a long fight to-day when the Federal Grand Jury indicted John W. Price of the firm of W. B. Belknap & Co. for violation of the interstate commerce

for violation of the interstate commerce law.

The case has been before the Federal Court several times before. Hardware merchants of St. Louis and other cities complained that they could not compete in Texas. Arkansas and other Southern States with the Louisville firms, and, after an investigation, discovered an alarged underclassification of hardware which resulted in Belknap & Co. being able to undersell their campetitors. The case was fully worked up, but the first attempt to indict the firm failed. The case on which the indictment was returned to-day was that of a shipment of guns, ammunition and mixed hardware to the E. L. Wilson Hardware Company of Beaumont, Tex. The shipment was a car load and it was charged was billed as wagon material in the rough.

The witnesses who appeared against Secretary Price were Edward W. Ford of St. Louis; J. L. Keith of Beaumont, Tex., and several witnesses from Louisville. The shipment was made in October, 1888.

Price was arraigned in court this afterneon to answer to the indictment. Much Price was arraigned in court this after-noon to answer to the indictment. Much to the surprise of all, who had expected a trial, he pleaded guilty and accepted a line of \$500 for withholding records from Grand Jury and a fine of \$1,000 for violat

of the interstate commerce law HEMP FROM MANILA.

Steamer Henry Failing Has Reached New York With Cargo.

New York, March 1.-The American ship Henry Failing arrived to-day from Manila, via Cape Horn, after a very tedious passage of 187 days. The Failing brought a full

WAGES ADVANCED.

Rodman Manufacturing Co. Announces a Ten Per Cent Increase.

Wickford, R. I., March 1.-The Rodman Manufacturing Company, doeskin manufacturers, announced a 10 per cent wage increase to their 500 employes to-day, taking